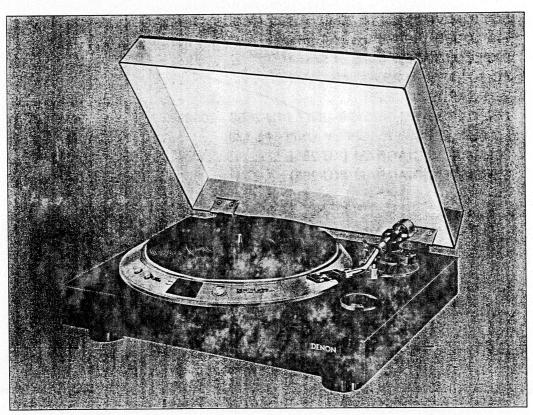
DENON



SERVICE MANUAEtronic GmbH

SERVO-CONTROLLED
DIRECT DRIVE TURNTABLE
WITH AUTOMATIC ARM LIFT

MODEL DP-1200 SERIES



Model DP-1200

NIPPON COLUMBIA CO., LTD.

SPECIFICATION

PHONO MOTOR

Drive system: Speed control: Direct drive by AC servo motor Frequency detection servo system

Speed:

33-1/3 rpm, 45 rpm.

Speed adjustable range:

Over ±3%
Less than 0.018% Wrms 1)

Wow/flutter: S/N ratio:

Over 75 dB (DIN-B)

Starting time: Turntable:

Less than 1.5 sec. (33-1/3 rpm.)

Aluminum alloy diecast, 1.5 kg, 30 cm diam.

Moment of inertia of 190 kg cm² (including turntable mat)

TONEARM

Type:

Static balance type, Automatic arm lift

Effective length: Overhang:

244 mm 14 mm

Tracking error:

Less than 2.5°

Acceptable weight of cartridge:

5 ~ 11 g

Stylus force range:

 $0 \sim 2.5$ g (1 degree corresponding to 0.1 g), direct reading

Height adjustment range:

39 ~ 43 mm

Cueing:

Oil damped system

GENERAL

Power supply:

AC 120/200/220/240 V 50/60 Hz 2)

Power consumption:

Dimensions:

485(W) x 163(H) x 396(D) mm

Weight:

Approx. 11 kg

17 W

Note

- 1) Measured by DENON method using a magnetic pulse wheel.
- 2) Rated voltage and frequency are preset to match those used in the country of original shipment. They are shown on the rating label on the set.
- The above specifications and outward appearance are subject to change for improvement without notice.

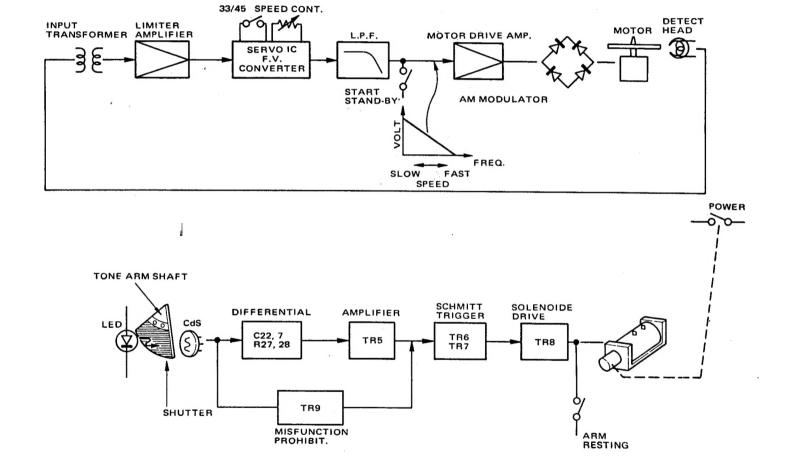
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| |
| WARNING |
| THE COMPONENT WITH SHADING AND SYMBOL A MUST BE REPLACED. |
| ONLY BY THE SPECIFIED COMPONENT FOR SAFETY REASONS. |
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| SEE TO TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O |

Model DP-1200 is a unique record player system featuring

other facilities such as tonearm height adjustment or stand-

holding type circuit is simplified by use of servo IC or switches of mechanical



Block Diagram of Model DP-1200 Series

THEORY OF OPERATION

BLOCK DIAGRAM

The block diagram is shown in Fig. 1.

The principle of speed servo loop is same as other DENON servo control system. 1,000 magnetic pulses per revolution are detected by the magnetic head and amplified by the limiter amplifier. The servo IC is basically a Frequency to DC voltage converter. The error signal out of the Low Pass Filter (L.P.F.) varies the impedance of motor drive amplifier (AM modulator) to keep platter speed constant. The record end sensor consists of a Light Emitting Diode (LED) and a CdS photo sensor. The speed of tonearm travel changes when the stylus moves from the sound (fine) groove to the lead-out (coarse) groove causing the shutter to vary the intensity of light and its velocity. The solenoid triggers power switch cum to bring the power off.

The detail of each block is explained below.

FUNCTION OF SPEED SERVO CONTROL

1. Limiter Amplifier (Head Amplifier)

Fig. 2 shows the head (limiter) amplifier composed of an insulation transformer and 2 transistors.

The insulation transformer isolates the accessible parts (magnetic head, etc.) from the live current carrying parts of 120 V version which is power transformer-less.

Caution

Since the printed circuit boards of 120 V version of Model DP-1200 have a high potential from the metal frame regardless of the polarity of the AC supply, use an insulation transformer (1:1) for servicing.

The head amplifier can be considered as a general amplifier but the difference is that D1 and D2 are used in the feedback circuit, and that when the collector voltage of TR2 increases over a certain value, it permits the feedback voltage to pass through the diodes giving change of the feedback quantity and control the gain of amplifier.

When D5 and D6 are "OFF", the degree of amplification is decided by the potential proportion between R6 and R2. Consequently, when the amplitude of input signal is small, the amplification is about 53 dB under condition that D1 and D2 are "OFF", but with increase of amplitude of input signal, the feedback quantity reaches 100% and the amplification degree corresponds to 1 under condition that both D1 and D2 are "ON".

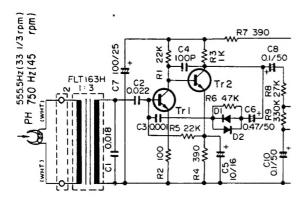


Fig. 2 Head Amplifier

Thus, the use of diodes in feedback circuit permits to produce the limiter function and, at the same time, to amplify because it has a certain gain. Further, it is the advantage of using diodes to obtain the well-balanced limiter effect for both positive and negative cycles.

2. Servo IC

The output of limiter amplifier is fed to Pin 3 of the servo IC and the demodulated output is taken out of Pin 16 of the IC. The block diagram of the servo IC is shown in Fig. 3. The input amplifier is a differential amplifier having a voltage gain of 80 dB, where the input signal is shaped into a square pulse and sent to the frequency doubler. Frequency to DC voltage conversion is accomplished by a mono-flop mutivibrator whose pulse duration, to is determined by the outside network R1 X C2. The monoflop output is differentiated by the IC internal resistance R and integrator capacitor C3 to generate DC voltage V_{c3} proportional to the revolution speed. The AC voltage component, ie., the triangular wave voltage Vc3 (p-p) and the combined DC voltage create the actual value signal. The amplitude of this ripple component depends on the revolution speed and the time constant.

The succeeding comparator will compare the actual voltage V_{c3} of Pin 8 and the reference voltage $V_{ref} = \frac{1}{2}V_{stab}$. When the actual value is less than the reference value, the output stage is driven. The comparator stage is so sensitive that the switching occurs in vibration status in accordance with the AC voltage variation.

As servo response is limited by the filter time constant, the V_{c3} charging will be delayed in determination of the actual value when the motor is turned on. Consequently, in the case of a quick-starting motor, it suffers over run. To tuckle this annoyance, the precharge circuit serves to charge capacitor C3 instantly 81% of the reference voltage so that the additional charging time of the capacitor may be reduced and the over run will be damped,

The IC operating voltage is designed to be 4.8-16 V (necessary to conduct the sufficient performance of internal voltage regulator (at Pin 15) while the stabilized Pin 11 voltage is 3 V.

The explanation of switching frequency oscillator circuit is omitted here since it is not utilized in Model DP-1200. (S0275 lacks this switching freq. oscillator only.)

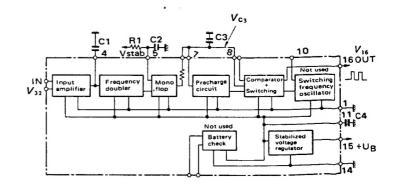


Fig. 3 Inside Block Diagram of TCA955

The above is the outline of each block of the servo IC. Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 indicate the wave form of each part.

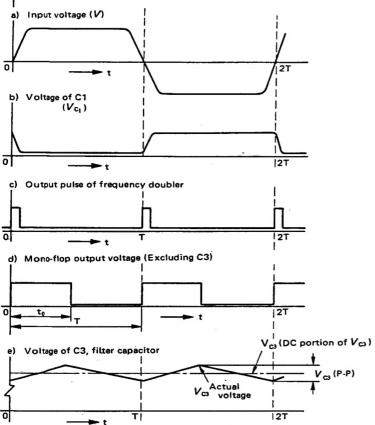


Fig. 4 Timing Chart of Frequency vs DC Converter

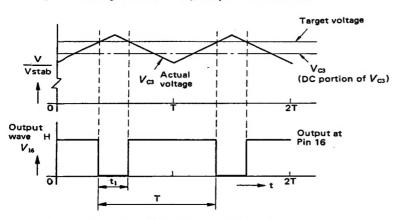


Fig. 5 Comparison Duty Cycle of Target Voltage vs Actual Voltage Without Using Switching Oscillator

3. Start/Stand-by

Start/Stand-by switch, SW2 is provided to lower the arm lifter without turning platter for program cueing and stylus force adjustment.

This switch by-passes the output DC voltage from the L.P.F. to presume an over speeding condition of the platter so that the motor drive stage does not conduct. When SW2 is disengaged, the speed variation (error) signal is fed to the motor drive stage to rotate the platter normally.

4. Motor Drive Amplifier (Amplitude Modulator)

In the same way as other DENON AC motor control, a DC voltage variation at the bases of TR3 and TR4 causes impedance variation of TR4 accomplishing an amplitude modulation (AM) of motor drive current. The positive and negative cycles of AC current pass through the bridge diode, D3.

5. Record-end Sensor

Figs. 6, 7 and 8 show the record-end sensor mechanism and circuit.

(1) Light source and detection circuit

A butterfly wing shutter interrupts the light from Light Emitting Diode (LED) to the sensor (CdS). As the arm moves towards the end of record, the intensity of light flux detected by CdS and consequently the voltage at TP increase. A relation of detected voltage vs. stylus position is shown in Fig. 9.

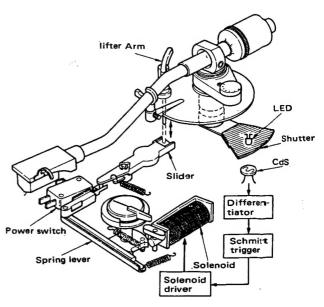


Fig. 6 Record-End Sensor Mechanism

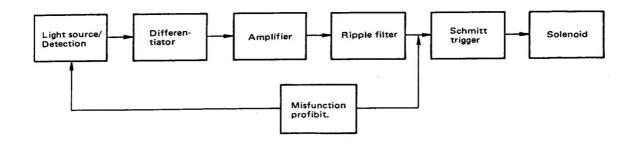


Fig. 7 Block Diagram of Record-End Sensor

(2) Detected voltage and its differentiation

The detected voltage at TP is differentiated by C27 and input resistance of TR5. This differentiated voltage is relative to the increase rate of tonearm velocity (acceleration).

The pitches on a standard record between sound grooves, between musics and between lead-out grooves are approx. 0.1 mm, less than 1 mm and more than 4 mm respectively. Therefore, if the threshold voltage is set at more than the differentiated voltage of 1 mm pitch, Vb₁ and at less than that of 4 mm pitch, Vb₂, a lead-out (record-end) can be determined.

Voltage transition vs. stylus travel (groove diameter) are shown in Fig. 10. Also see Fig. 8.

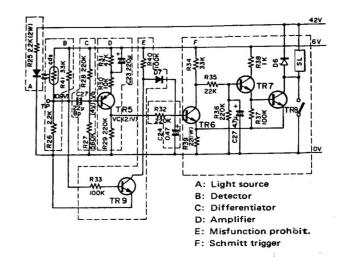


Fig. 8 Detection Circuit

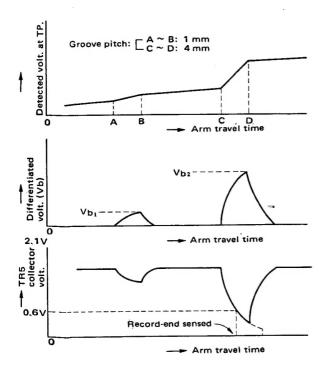


Fig. 10 Differentiated Voltage

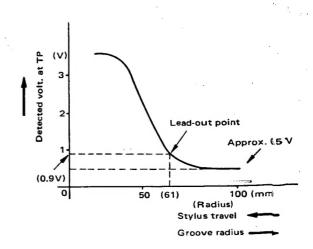


Fig. 9 Voltage Transition vs Stylus Trave

(3) Amplifier and Schmitt trigger circuit

As the differentiated voltage Vb increases, the TR5 base voltage increases and consequently the TR5 collector voltage Vc decreases. At this moment, the tonearm (shutter) is moved around the end of record. The CdS receives most of the light, and the detected voltage at TP is high. Therefore, TR9 is ON and D7 is OFF. The following Schmitt trigger circuit can be actuated by the TR5 collector voltage Vc only when D7 is OFF. The right half of the circuit in Fig. 11 composes a Schmitt trigger circuit and it functions as follows: When TR5 collector voltage Vc falls;

A postive feedback loop is thus accomplished and TR8 becomes ON to energize the solenoid SL. The solenoid actuates the power switch cum and also the tonearm lifter.

R35 and C27 make a charging delay to damp a sudden rise of TR7 base voltage. The solenoid works gently so that a shock noise will be suppressed.

(4) Misfunction prohibition

At the moment when the power is turned on, misfunction prohibition circuit works to prohibit solenoid engagement. The absence of detection voltage at TP when the arm is on the arm rest makes TR9 OFF, allowing TR6 base current to flow through R40 and D7. TR6 turns ON and therefore, the solenoid remains disengaged as the Schmitt circuit is untriggered. As the stylus travels on record groove, a DC voltage at TP becomes sufficient to turn TR9 ON and consequently D7 becomes OFF. The Schmitt trigger circuit is ready for accepting record-end signal. (Ref. to Par. 5-3)

(5) Reset switch

Parallel to TR8, a reset micro switch is provided. This switch is closed only when the tonearm is at full rest position.

Even if the power switch lever is operated while the tonearm is at full rest, it will not be locked since the solenoid is energized as the power is on. This function is illustrated in Page 16 "ON ARM REST" of the owner's manual.

Note:

If the power switch lever is held ON by hand, the platter will rotate (while START button pushed in) even if the tonearm is at full rest position energizing the solenoid.

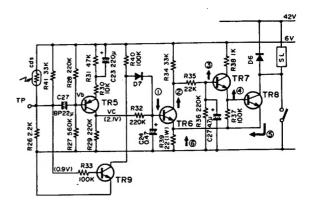


Fig. 11 Detection Circuit

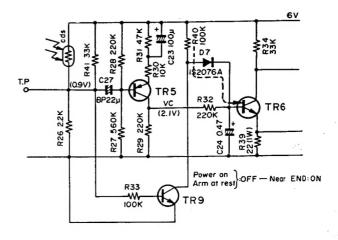


Fig. 12 Misfunction Prohibition Circuit

ADJUSTMENTS

1. Speed

- First, make sure that the neon lamp housing under the platter is screwed to a proper frequency position. 5 is for 50 Hz and 6 is for 60 Hz.
- (2) Turn on the power switch while placing the tonearm on the inner position of the arm rest.
- (3) Adjust 45 rpm. speed first. Observe in the strobo window and bring the 45 rpm. pattern still by turning the speed control knob (VR2) on the control surface.
- (4) Without touching the speed control knob, change the speed selector switch to 33 rpm. 33 rpm. speed is adjusted by turning the preset resistor VR1 on the printed circuit board from bottom.

2. Tonearm Height

- (1) Loosen two arm fixing screws at the back of the tonearm base as discribed on Page 12 of the owners manual (OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR DP-1200) for adjusting the tonearm height. Obtain a parallel between the tonearm pipe and the platter surface.
- (2) When the tonearm height is adjusted, the arm lifter height must be also adjusted. Refer to the same paragraph in the owners manual.

Note:

If the tonearm movement becomes irregular, make sure that the shutter attached to the arm shaft is not in contact with the LED or CdS, etc.

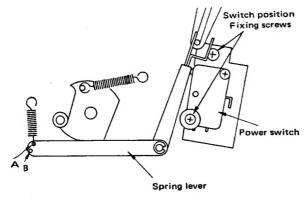


Fig. 13 Power Switch Actuator

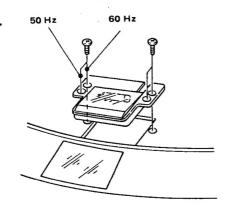


Fig. 14 Neon Lamp Housing

3. Record End (Lead-out) Position

- (1) Provide an electronic DC voltmeter whose input impedance is more than 100 K Ohms to observe the DC voltage between TPs 1 and 2.
- (2) Adjust the tonearm height at center of arm pipe from cabinet surface to be 44 mm before adjusting the leadout position.
- (3) Place the stylus on the record at 61 mm away from the spindle.
- (4) Insert a (-) driver through the shutter adjustment hole at the back of tonearm base and turn the cum inside to obtain 0.9 ±0.1 V on the voltmeter connected to TPs 1 and 2.

Note:

Before adjustment, close the bottom cover so that the photo sensor is not disturbed by external light sources.

(5) Turn the cum clockwise seen from top to quicken the lead-out (shut off). In this condition, the DC voltage at TP becomes higher for the same stylus position, 61 mm away from spindle. To have more delayed lead-out, turn the cum counterclockwise.

4. Spring Lever Force (Power Switch Actuator)

There are two holes for spring at the cum side of the spring lever (switch actuator). Normally the spring is hooked at the weaker position A in Fig. 14. However, if the power switch cannot be actuated at this position, change the spring to stronger position, B.

Note:

If the spring is used at Position B, the arm lifter movement will be faster and a pop-up of arm may result.

5. Power Switch Position

When the power switch is replaced or when it does not function, adjust the switch position as follows:

- Set the power switch lever on control surface to OFF position.
- (2) Loosen the switch position fixing screws shown in Fig. 5. Adjust the switch position so that the projection of the power switch is pushed in and then igniten the screws. The wires are connected to the normally closed terminals of the switch.

RARTS LIST FOR MODEL DP-1200 SERIES

U.S.A. and Canadian Models (American Models)

European, Australian and Asian Models (European Models)

| Ref. | No | Part No. | Part name | Remarks |
|------|----|---------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | 1 | 1018058409 | CABINET ASS. (Walnut) | |
| | 1 | 1018058412 | CABINET ASS. (Ash) | |
| | | FWD0554K-2 | DUST COVER ASS. | |
| | | 1058007119 | BOTTOM PLATE | |
| | | ₫ 1058007122 | BOTTOM PLATE (Canada o | only) |
| | 2 | 1048006104 | INSULATOR LEG | |
| | 3 | 1058008008 | INSULATOR COVER | |
| | 4 | 4468014207 | MOTOR BOARD ASS. | |
| | 5 | △ 2178023001 | MOTOR | |
| | | 4148019001 | SHIELD PLATE | |
| | | FPU0610 | TONEARM UNIT | |
| | | FPU0376N | HEAD SHELL ASS. | |
| | | FPU0431H | SHELL ACCESSORY ASS. | |
| | | 2039607003 | OUTPUT CORD | |
| | | 4218090002 | RUBBER MAT | |
| | | FMD0541H | 45 ADAPTOR | |
| | 6 | ∆ KU-255A | SERVO AMP UNIT | cf. P. 12 |
| | 7 | ∆ KÜ-255B | ARM SENSOR UNIT | cf. P. 14 |
| | 8 | ∆ KU-255C | SPEED SELECT UNIT | cf. P. 15 |
| | 9 | ∆ KU-255D | START/STAND-BY UNIT | cf. P. 15 |
| | 10 | ∆ KÚ-255E | SPEED CONTROL UNIT | |
| | 12 | ∆ 3933010106 | NEON LAMP UNIT | |
| | 13 | ₾ 2129010005 | MICRO SWITCH (Power SW | |
| | 14 | A 4158005005 | SEPARATOR | |
| | 15 | ∆ FWA0019 | WASHER (Nylon) | |
| | 16 | △ 2618006009 | SPARK KILLER | |
| | 17 | △ 4158006004 | CONDENSER COVER | |

| Ref. | No. | Part No. | Part name | Remarks |
|------|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| | 1 | 1018092106 | CABINET ASS. (Walnut) | |
| | 1 | 1018092119 | CABINET ASS. (Black) | |
| | | FMD0554K-2 | DUST COVER ASS. | |
| | | 1058016003 | BOTTOM PLATE | |
| | | 1058017002 | TRANSFORMER PROTECT | OR |
| | 2 | 1048006104 | INSULATOR LEG | |
| | 3 | 1058008008 | INSULATOR COVER (Leg p | rotector) |
| | 4 | 4468014210 | MOTOR BOARD ASS. | |
| | 5 | △ 2178018207 | MOTOR | |
| | | 4148029004 | SHIELD PLATE | |
| | | FPU0610E-1 | TONEARM UNIT | |
| • | i | FPU0376N | HEAD SHELL ASS. | |
| | | FPU0431H | SHELL ACCESSORY ASS. | |
| | i | 2033622013 | OUTPUT CORD (Fixed type | e) |
| | - | 4218092000 | RUBBER SHEET | |
| | | FMD0541H | 45 ADAPTOR | |
| | | | | cf. P. 13 |
| | 7 | △ KU-266B | ARM SENSOR UNIT | cf. P. 14 |
| | | | SPEED SELECT UNIT | cf. P. 15 |
| | 9 | △ KU-266D | START/STAND BY UNIT | cf. P. 15 |
| | | | SPEED CONTROL UNIT | cf. P. 15 |
| | 11 | △ PS-138 | POWER SUPPLY UNIT | cf. P. 15 |
| | 12 | △ 3933013006 | NEON LAMP ASS. | 544 G. S. |
| | 18 | | POWER TRANSFORMER (2 | |
| | 13 | ∆ 2129046008 | MICRO SWITCH (Power SW | 17.7 |
| | | | | |

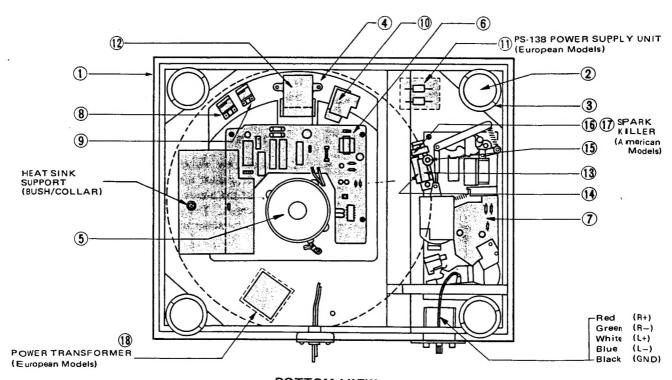
Note:

American models include U.S.A. and Canadian models. European models include European, Australian and Asian models.

WARNING

The component with shading and symbol \(\! \) must be replaced ONLY by the specified component for SAFETY reasons.

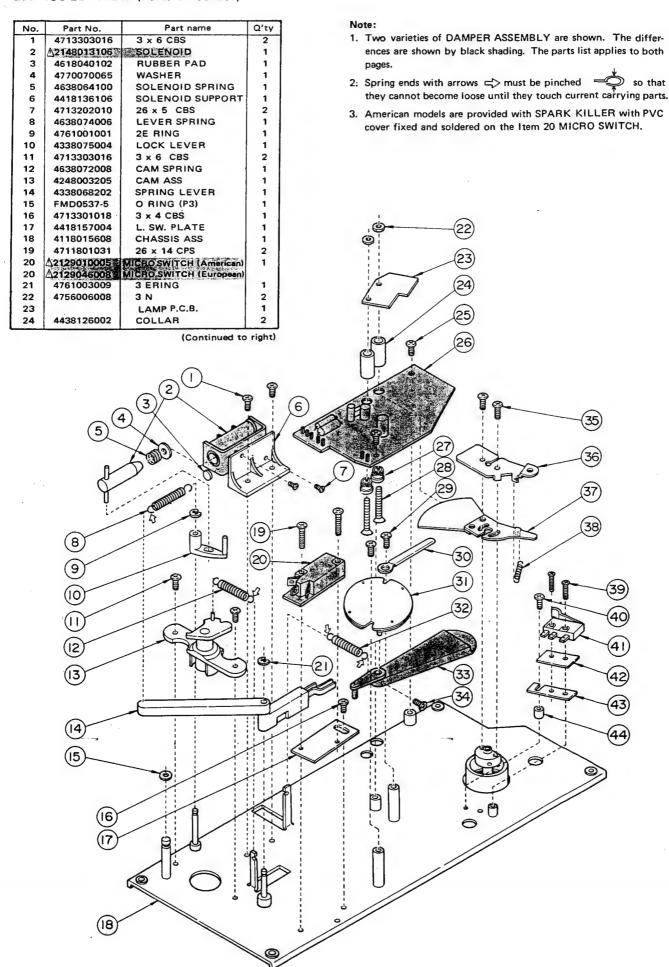
PARTS LAYOUT



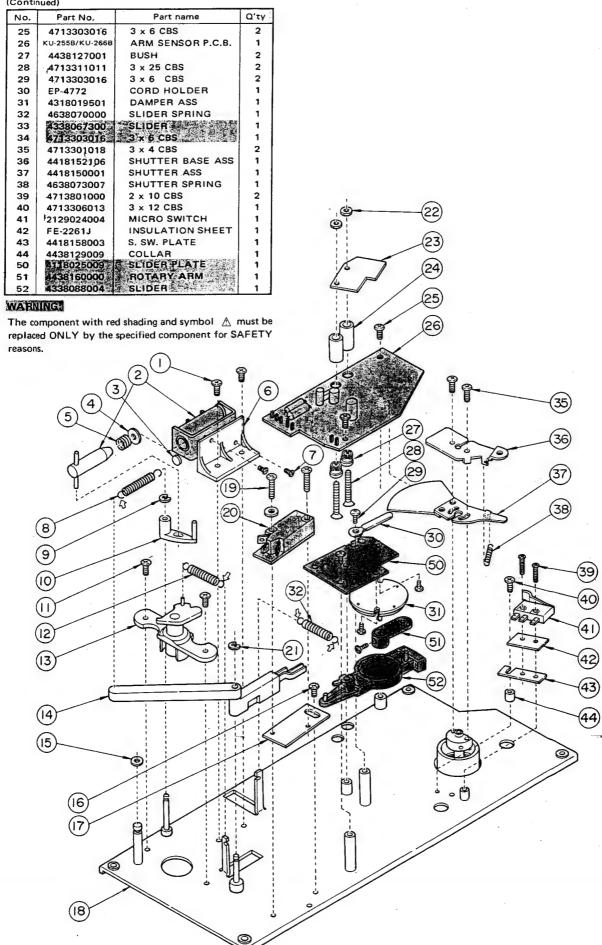
BOTTOM VIEW
(BOTTOM PLATE REMOVED)

| f.No. | Part No. | Part name | Qʻty | Other |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-------|
| 1 | 3158057009 | MAIN BODY ASS | 1s | |
| 2 | FMD0548 | GUIDE PIN | 1 | |
| | FS-0148 FSC0115 | SPRING 4 x 5 SCREW | 1 1 | |
| 5 | 3158058008 | BASE ASS | 1s | |
| | 4744200007 3158118100 | 3 x 3 BSS SHAFT RING | 1 | |
| 8 | 4744203017 | 3 x 6 BSS (A) | 2 | |
| | 4770132000 3158062104 | 26 x 2 SPECIAL SCREW ARM BASE | 1 | |
| | 3158063103 | LIFTER ARM ASS | 1 | |
| | 3158067109 4638065109 | LIFTER SHAFT LIFTER SPRING | 1 | |
| | 4761003009 4751005004 | 3 E RING 4 W | 2 | |
| 16 | 3158066003 | STOP SCREW | i | |
| | 3158068108 3158066003 | ARM REST STOP SCREW | 1 | |
| 19 | 4744008018 | 4 x 10 SS (A) | 2 | |
| 20 | 3158054109 | BALANCE WEIGHT ASS | 1 | |
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EXPLODED VIEW (Parts of Sensor)

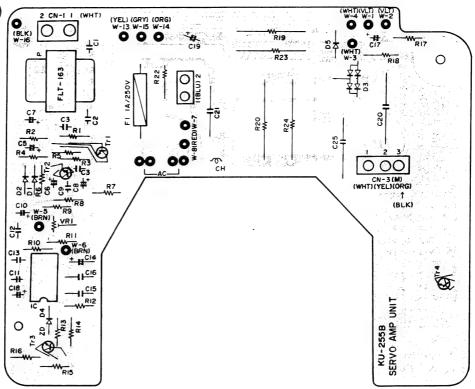


(Continued)



PC BOARD (KU-255A)

American Models

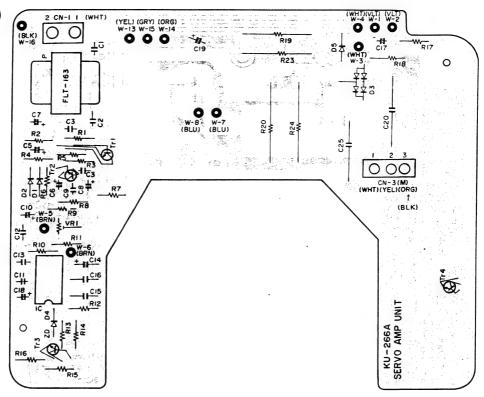


KU-255A SERVO AMP UNIT (American Models)

| Ref. No. | Part No. | Part name | R | emarks | Ref. No. | Part No. | Part name | Re | mark |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | △2228068314 4178018108 | P. CIRCUIT BOA | RD. | | R19 | △ 2440155018 | RS14B3F152JNB | 1.5kΩJ Metal oxide | зw |
| | 4438125003 | BUSH | | | R20, 24 | ↑ 2432012017 | RW78A4A122KF | 1.2κΩΚ | 10W |
| | 4438124004 | COLLAR | | | | 4 | | Wire wound | |
| т | △ FLT0163J | INSULATION TR | ANS | | R22 | ↑ 2440054009 | RS14B3A123JNB | 12kΩJ | 1W |
| сн | ↑ 2328008106 | INDUCTOR | | | | | | Metal oxide | |
| F | ⚠ EP-72663 | FUSE 1A 250V | the same | | | | | | |
| | ⚠ FEP1258H2 | FUSE CAP | W.S. | | VR1 | △ 2116008017 | V10P08MB103 | 10kΩ | |
| SEMICON | DUCTORS | | | | | | | Speed prese | t VR |
| ıc | 2688002004 | TCA953 or S0275 | | | CAPACIT | ORS | | | |
| TR1, 2, 3 | 2730021043 | 2SC458 (D) | • | | | 1 | | | |
| TR4 | 2738004004 | 2SC2168(O) | | | C1 | 2551075003 | CQ93M1H183K | 0.018µFK | 50V |
| D1, 2 | 2760049011 | 1S2076A | | | | | | Film | |
| D3 | 1 2760213009 | 1S2372A | | | C2 | 2551076002 | CQ93M1H223K | 0.022µFK | 50 V |
| D4 | 2760177019 | MZ306 (A) | | | C2 0 11 | 252422425 | OK 45 DALLES OF | Film | 501 |
| D5 | ∆2760057029 | V06E | | | C3,,9, 11 | 2531004007 | CK45B1H102K | 0.001µFK Ceramic | 50V |
| RESISTOR | S | | | | C4 | 2533627000 | CC45SL1H101K | 100pFK Ceramic | 5 0 V |
| R1, 5, 17 | 2410346006 | RD14B2E223J | 22kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C5, 14 | 2544015009 | CE04W1C100= | 10μF Electrolytic | 16V |
| R2 | 2410290000 | RD14B2E101J | 100ΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C6 | 2554404300 | CE04W1HR47= | 0.47µF Electrolytic | 50V |
| R3 | 2410314009 | RD14B2E102J | 1kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C7, 18 | 2544028009 | CE04W1E101= | 100µF Electrolytic | 25 V |
| R4, 7 | 2410304006 | RD14B2E391J | 390ΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C8, 10 | 2549014005 | CE04W1HR10M | O.1µFM Electrolytic | 50 V |
| R6 | 2410354001 | RD14B2E473J | 47kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C12 | 2551121025 | CQ93M1H103Kx | 0.01µFJ Film | 50V |
| R8 | 2410346004 | RD14B2E273J | 27kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C13 | 2541047009 | CS45E1VR68K | 0.68µFK Tantalum | 50V |
| R9 | 2410374009 | RD14B2E334J | 330kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C15, 16 | 2551088003 | CQ93M1H224K | O.22μFK Film | 50 V |
| R10 * | FEP101125 | RN1/4PS5 | 5.6kΩG Metal film | 1/4W | C17 | 2544070015 | CE04W2CR47= | | 160∨ |
| R11 * | FEP101120 | RN1/4PS | 27kΩG Metal film | 1/4W | C19 | 2544059010 | CE04W1J221= | 220µF Electrolytic | 63V |
| R12 | 2410322004 | RD14B2E222J | 2.2kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C20 | △2568007080 | CF99=2EAC205J | | OVAC |
| R13 | 2410350005 | RD14B2E333J | 3.3kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C21, 25 | △ 2568017012 | CF99B2BAC104MV | | 5VAC |
| R14 | 2410342000 | RD14B2E153J | 15kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C28 | 2533639001 | CC45SL1H331J | 330pFJ Ceramic | 5 0 V |
| R15 | 2410300000 | RD14B2E271J | 270ΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | | 2%, J: ±5%, K: ± | | | |
| R16 | 2410306004 | RD14B2E471J | 470ΩJ | 1/4W | • Pa | | re temperature comp | ensating devi | ces. |
| R18 | 2440005003 | RS14B3A010JNB | Carbon film 1ΩJ | 1W | transparent transport (4) | CNG | and symbol 🛆 must | be replaced (| ONLY |

PC BOARD (KU-266A)

European Models

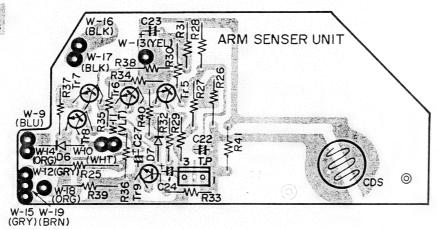


KU-266A SERVO AMP UNIT (European Models)

| Ref. No. | Part No. | Part name | R | emarks | Ref. No. | Part No. | Part name | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| | ∆2228079316 4178018108 | P. CIRCUIT BOA | RD | | R19 | ∆2440155018 | RS14B3F152JNB | 1.5kΩJ Metal oxide | зw |
| | 4438125003 4438124004 | BUSH COLLAR | | | R20, 24 | △2432012017 | RW78A4A122KF | 1.2kΩK Wire wound | 10W |
| T1 FLT0163J INSULATION TRANS SEMICONDUCTORS | | | | | VR1 | △2116008017 | V10P08MB103 | 10kΩ Speed prese | t VB |
| IC | 2688002004 | TCA955 or S02 | 75 | | CAPACIT | ORS | | Opeca prese | |
| TR1, 2, 3 TR4 | 2730021043 2738004004 | 2SC458 (D) 2SC2168(O) | , | | C1 | 2551075003 | CQ93M1H183K | 0.018µFK Film | 50V |
| D1, 2 D3 D4 | 2760049011 2760213009 | 1S2076A 1S2372A | | | C2 | 2551076002 | CQ93M1H223K | 0.022µFK Film | 50∨ |
| D5 | 2760177019 ∆2760057029 | MZ306 (A) V06B | | | C3, 9, 11 | 2531004007 | CK45B1H102K | 0.001µFK Ceramic | 5 0 V |
| RESISTOR | | T | | | C4 | 2533627000 | CC45SL1H101K | 100pFK Ceramic | 50∨ |
| R1, 5, 17 | 2410346006 2410290000 | RD14B2E223J | 22kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C5, 14 | 2544015009 | CE04W1C100= | 10µF Electrolytic | |
| R3 | 2410290000 | RD14B2E101J | 100 Ω J Carbon film 1k Ω J | 1/4W 1/4W | C6 C7, 18 | 2544043000 | CE04W1HR47= | 0.47µF Electrolytic | |
| R4, 7 | 2410304006 | BD14B2E391J | Carbon film 390ΩJ | 1/4W | C8, 10 | 2544028009 2549014005 | CE04W1E101= | 100μF Electrolytic 0.1μFM | 25V 50V |
| R6 | 2410354001 | RD1482E473J | Carbon film 47kΩJ | 1/4W | C12 | 2551121025 | CQ93M1H103J | Electrolytic | |
| R8 | 2410348004 | RD1482E273J | Carbon film $27k\Omega J$ | 1/4W | C13 | 2541047009 | CS45E1VR68K | Film 0.68µFK | 50∨ |
| R9 | 2410374009 | RD14B2E334J | Carbon film 330kΩJ | 1/4W | C15, 16 | 2551088003 | CQ93M1H224K | Tantalum 0.22µFK | 50V |
| R10 * | FEP101125 | RN1/4PS | Carbon film $5.6k\Omega G$ Metal film | 1/4W | C17 | 2544070015 | CE04W2CR47= | Film 0.47μF | 160V |
| R111* | FEP101120 | RN1/4PS | 27kΩG Metal film | 1/4W | C19 | 2544059010 | CE04W1J221= | Electrolytic 220μF Electrolytic | 63V |
| R12 | 2410322004 | RD14B2E222J | $2.2k\Omega J$ Carbon film | 1/4W | C20 | ∆2568013029 | CF99=2DAC305J | | OOVAC |
| R13 | 2410350005 | RD14B2E333J | $3.3k\Omega J$ Carbon film | 1/4W | C25 | ∆2568017012 | CF99B2BAC104MV | | 25VAC |
| R14 | 2410342000 | RD14B2E153J | 15kΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | C28 | 2533639001 | CC45SL1R331J | 330pFJ Ceramic | 5 0 V |
| R15 | 2410300000 | RD14B2E271J | 270ΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | | 2%, J: ±5%, K: ± | 10%, M: ±20% are temperature comp | pensating dev | ices. |
| R16 | 2410306004 | RD14B2E471J | 470ΩJ Carbon film | 1/4W | WARNING | | | - | |
| R18 | 2440005003 | RS14B3A010JNB | 1Ω J Metal oxide | 1W | | | $\mathfrak g$ and symbol $igwedge$ mus or SAFETY reasons. | t be replaced | UNLY |

PC BOARD ARM SENSOR UNIT (KU-255B · 266B)

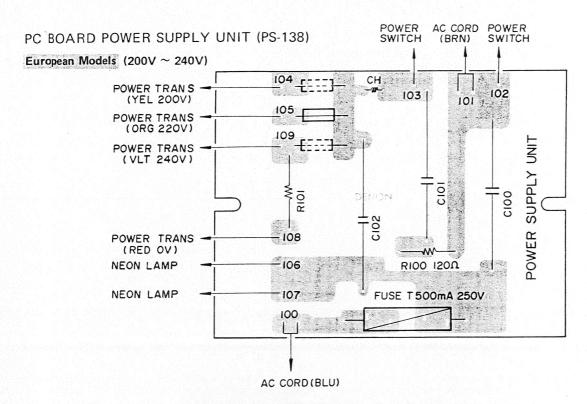
American and European Models



KU-255B ARM SENSOR UNIT

| Ref. No. | Part No. | Part name | Remarks |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--|
| | △2228068327 | ARM SENSOR PC | B (KU-255B) |
| | A2228079329 | | |
| | 2228068369 | LAMP PCB (KU- | STATE OF THE STATE |
| | 2228079361 | LAMP PCB (KU- | 266B) |
| | 4438126002 | COLLAR | |
| | 44438127001 | BUSH | |
| SEMICOND | UCTOR | | |
| TR5 | 271-40031 | 2SA673(D) | |
| TR6,7,9 | 2730021043 | 2SC458 (D) | |
| TR8 | 2740057010 | 2SD667 (C) | |
| D6,7 | 2760049011 | 1S2076A | |
| D8 | 3939017006 | TLR108(D) LED | |
| CDS | 3939019101 | CDS | |
| RESISTORS | } | | |
| R25 | | RS14B3D222JNBF | 2.2kΩJ 2W Metal oxide |
| R26 | 2410322004 | RD14B2E222J | 2.2kΩJ 1/4W |
| | | | Carbon film |
| R27 | 2410759004 | RD14B2E564J | 560kΩJ 1/4W |
| | | | Carbon film |
| R28,29,32,36 | 2410370001 | RD14B2E224J | 220kΩ 1/4W |
| ,,, | | | Carbon film |
| R30 | 241033 8001 | RD14B2E103J | 10kΩJ 1/4W |
| | 24,1000,000. | | Carbon film |
| R31 | 2410354001 | RD14B2E473J | 47kΩJ 1/4W |
| | 2110001001 | | Carbon film |
| R33, 37, 40 | 2410362006 | RD14B2E104J | 100kΩJ 1/4W |
| , | 2110002000 | | Carbon film |
| R34, 41 | 2410350005 | RD14B2E333J | 33kΩJ 1/4W |
| 104, 41 | 2410000000 | 110140220000 | Carbon film |
| R35 | 2410346006 | RD14B2E223J | 22kΩJ 1/4W |
| 155 | 2410340000 | 110140202233 | Carbon film |
| R38 | 2410314009 | RD14B2E102J | 1kΩJ 1/4W |
| 130 | 2410314003 | 110140201023 | Carbon film |
| R39 | A 2440021029 | RS14B3A220JNBF | |
| | | | |
| CAPACITO | RS | | |
| C22 | 2543014043 | CE04D1C220MBP | |
| | | | Elec. bipoler |
| C23 | 2544004007 | CE04W0J221= | 220μF 6.3V |
| | | | Electrolytic |
| C24 | 2544043000 | CE04W1HR47= | 0.47 μF 50V |
| | | | Electrolytic |
| C27 | 2544024007 | CE04W1E4R7= | 4.7μF 25 V |
| | | | Electrolytic |

by the specified component for SAFETY reasons.



PS-138 POWER SUPPLY UNIT (European, Australian and Asian Models only)

| Ref. No. | Part No. 👆 🛊 🖔 | Part name : | Remarks |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | ∆ 2228084107 | POWER SUPPLY I | PCB. |
| | ₾ 2061015003 | FUSE | T500mA 250V |
| | FEP1287 | FUSE HOLDER | |
| CH . | ∆ 2328008106 | INDUCTOR | 1μΗ |
| R100 | ₫2410163001 | RD14B2H121J | -120ΩJ |
| | | 100 | Carbon film. |
| R101 | ₫ 2440115003 | RS14B3D273JNB | 27kΩ 2W |
| N. 12 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | | 【数数句》。 T | Metal oxide |
| C100,101,102 | ∆ 2518001023 | CP05C==AC473M | 0.047μFM Oil cap |
| Note: (Ĵ: ±5 | %, M: ±20% | | |
| WARNING: | | | |
| The compon | ent with shading | and symbol A mus | t be replaced ONLY |
| by the specif | ied component fo | r SAFETY reasons. | |
| 15. 图像1000年 | 14 A 4 A 4 A 1 A 12 B 1 S | Mary and the second | 1. 可用的现在分词 |

OTHER UNITS



START/STAND-BY UNIT

| Ref. No. | Part No. | Part name | Remarks |
|----------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | 2228068343 | ST. SWITCH PCB | (KU-255D) |
| | | | (Canada et al.) |
| | 2228079545 | ST. SWITCH PCB | (KU-266D) |
| SW4 | △2129038003 | PUSH SWITCH | |
| | 1138041105 | PUSH SWITCH KN | 10В |
| | 4418149106 | SWITCH SUPPORT | TER (ST.) |

| SPEED CC | SPEED CONTROL UNIT | | | SPEED SELECT ONLI | | | |
|---|---|--|------------|-------------------|--|-----------|---|
| Ref. No. | Part No. | Part name | Remarks | Ref. No. | Part No. | Part name | Remarķs |
| VR2 | 2228068356 2228079358 A 2118019101 1128021203 4418132207 | VR PCB (KU-255E) VR PCB (KU-266E) RV16N25KB10K VOLUME KNOB VOLUME SUPPOR | | sw3 | 2228068330 2228077332 Δ2129038003 1138041105 | | (KU-255C) Inada et al.) (KU-266C) |
| WARNING: The component with shading and symbol △ must be replaced ONLY by the specified component for SAFETY reasons. | | | 4418148107 | SWITCH SUPPORTER | (3) | | |

SW-2 (RESET SW) OUTPUT TERMINAL

(GND)

See CAUTION and Note for KU-255 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM on Page 16.

Point (G) Point (H) Mains frequency √√√√ 1.3v Motor locked 331/3rpm Vp-p:120mV MM- 12v 45rpm:

Vp-p:90mV No load rev. Motor locked I-IV Turned fast:0V Turned fast 2.8

Point (1) Mains frequency No load rev.

Motor locked 400mV

150mV

Turned fast 0V

NIPPON COLUMBIA CO., LTD.

No. 14-14, AKASAKA 4-CHOME MANATO-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN TEL: 03-584-8111 TELEX: JAPANOLA J22591

CABLE: NIPPONCOLUMBIA TOKYO